

WILSON'S GREAT SPEECHES

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES ARE STATED IN CLEAR LANGUAGE.

Labor Day Speech Deals Forcefully With Wage Problem—Another on Immigration.

Governor Woodrow Wilson is making a few speeches each week. They are the best expression of Democratic principles the country has had for a generation. They are in the best English, and delightful reading. The argument for Democratic principles is put in such a forceful way, and unanswerable that thousands should be convinced by them.

"Intelligent workmen will ask the men now seeking their votes what they may be expected to do for them. On the one hand they will be told that if the Democratic party gets into power they may look to see industry languish, and wages go down, and employment become harder and harder to find. They forget that Democrats constitute something like half the nation, that Democrats are engaged in occupations of every kind, depend upon all sorts of business for their livelihood, share in every interest and enterprise of the country. It may safely be taken for granted that Democrats are not going to destroy themselves economically.

"The predictions of the leaders of the new party are as alarming as the predictions of the veriest standpatter. There is the stimulating breath of hope in every part of the platform of the new party except that which touches the tariff and the trusts.

"There is this very singular feature about the platform of the new party: It has two sides and two tones. It speaks warm sympathy with practically every project of social betterment to which men and women of broad sympathies are now turning with generous purpose, and on that side it is refreshing to read. But that is not the part of the platform that reads like a programme. It is a proclamation of sympathy rather than indication of the direction in which the leaders of the party would take some time move.

"There is a plank in the programme which speaks of establishing minimum or living wage, for woman workers, and I suppose that we may assume that the principle is not in the long run meant to be confined in his application to women only. Perhaps we are justified in assuming that the third party looks forward to the general establishment by law of a minimum wage. It is very likely, I take it for granted, that if a minimum wage were established by law the great majority of employers would take occasion to bring their wage scale as nearly as might be down to the level of that minimum, and it would be very awkward for the working man to resist that process successfully because it would be dangerous to strike against the authority of the Federal Government.

"Moreover, most of his employers, at any rate practically all of the most powerful of his employers, would be wards and proteges of that very government which is the master of us all. The Government is to set up a commission whose duty it will be, not to check or defeat it, but merely to regulate it under rules which it is itself to frame and develop. So that the chief employers will have this tremendous authority behind them: what they do they will have the license of the Federal Government to do, including the right to pay the wages approved by the Government.

"And it is worth the while of the workmen of the country to recall what the attitude toward organized labor has been of the master consolidated interests whom the federal government is to take under its patronage as well as under its control. They have always been the stout opponents of organized labor and they have tried to undermine it in a great many ways. Some of the ways they have adopted have worn the guise of philanthropy and good will, and have no doubt been used, for all I know, in perfect good faith. Some of them have set up systems of profit-sharing, of compensation for injuries, and of bonuses and even pensions, but every one of these plans have merely bound their workmen more tightly to themselves. Their rights under these various arrangements are not legal rights. They are merely privileges, which they enjoy so long as they remain in the employment and observe the rules of the great industries which employ them. If they refuse to be weaned away from their independence they cannot continue to enjoy the benefits extended to them.

"When you have thought the whole thing out therefore, you will find that the programme of the new party legalizes monopolies and systematically subordinates workmen to them and to plans made by the government both with regard to employment and with regard to wages. By what means except upon revolt, could we ever break the crust of our life again and become free men, breathing an air of our own choosing and living lives that we wrought out for ourselves? Perhaps this new and all-conquering combination between money and government would be benevolent to us, perhaps it would carry out the noble programme of social betterment, which so many credulously expect it to, but who can assure us of that? Who will give bond that it will be general and gracious and pitiful and righteous? What man or set of men can make us secure under it by their empty promise and assurance that it will take care of us and be good?

"It is like coming out of a close and stifling air into the open, where we can breathe fully again and see the free spaces of the heavens above us, to turn away from such a programme, the identical programme suggested to the committee of Congress by Mr. Gary and Mr. Perkins, to the proposals with which the great Democratic thinkers of the country offset and oppose such a platform. Democratic leaders turn away from any plan to legalize monopoly and give a federal commission leave to say how much of it there should be, because they know exactly what that would mean. What they propose is the restoration of freedom. What we need is the regulation of competition and the prosecution of what has created monopoly. When you have regulated it you have in effect restored it."

Wilson on Immigration.

Governor Woodrow Wilson spoke last week for the first time in New York City to a company of editors of newspapers printed in foreign languages and told them on what basis he would regulate the immigration to this country.

"If we can hit upon a standard which admits every voluntary immigrant," he said, "and excludes those who have not come from their own motion with their own purpose of making a home and a career for themselves, but have been induced by steamship companies or others to pay the passage money, then we will have what we all agree upon as Americans. For I am not speaking to you in a foreign country, I am speaking to you as also Americans with myself, and just as much Americans as myself, and if we all take the American point of view, namely, that we want American life kept to its standards, and that the only standards of American life shall be the standards of restriction, then we are all upon a common ground, not of those who criticize immigration, but of those who declare themselves Americans.

"I am not saying that I am wise enough out of hand to frame the legislation that will meet this ideal. I am only saying that that is the ideal, and that is what we ought to hold ourselves to."

"Now, strange as it may seem to some gentlemen who have criticized me, the only blunder I have made, the only practical blunder I have made in my interest in a liberal policy with regard to immigration is that I got into the wrong society to encourage it. So that it was an indiscretion of judgment and not an indiscretion of purpose, for my interest in immigration is to see that the immigrant is properly informed, is properly safeguarded against imposition of every kind, whether by the Government or anybody else, and is directed to the place where he can attain the objects he has come for with the greatest advantage to himself. That to my mind is the solution of the immigrant question.

"Of course, if the immigrants are to be allowed to come in un instructed hosts and to stop at the ports where they enter and there to compete in an over-supplied labor market, there is going to be unhappiness, there is going to be deterioration, there is going to be everything that will be detrimental to the community as well as detrimental to the immigrant. And therefore it is to the interest of the Government that the Government itself should supply, or at any rate, encourage, the instrumentalities which will prevent that very thing. Multiplying the ports of entry for that purpose, for example, will ease and facilitate and guide the process of distribution, and will above all things also supply the sympathetic information which is the only welcome that is acceptable to those who come."

Wilson Club Headquarters.

The Wilson Club have rented the store room in the Codori property on York Street formerly used by Wm. F. Codori for his butcher business. There are two rooms and front room is well lighted by the big window in front affording excellent display. The rooms are very convenient, on first floor and within a half square of the Diamond and it is believed will answer every need of the Club.

Edw. M. Bender, President of the Wilson Club announces that on next Thursday evening at 7:30 there will be a meeting held at the Club room. It will be a house warming party and all members are asked to attend. The membership has been steadily growing and that without an active canvass for members such as it proposed to make. The membership is now about 150.

Concert.

A Victrola Concert for benefit of the District Nurse Fund will be given by Mr. Harry Himes in the Court House, Tuesday evening, Sept. 24. Admission 15 cents and 10 cents, paid at the door.

Firemen's Convention.

A large number of members of the Gettysburg Fire Company with the Citizens Band left Tuesday evening, Sept. 10th for Lebanon where the State Convention is going on. The party is expected to return Friday afternoon. The Fire Company and Band will be in the parade on Thursday.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED

ALONG THE LINES OF INDIVIDUAL HAPPENINGS.

Comings and Goings, Social Events, and Other Items of Interest.

—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. S. Duncan announce the engagement of their daughter Louise to Oliver Daniel Mosser of Chicago.

—Charles Schick of Chicago, spent last week with his father, J. Lawrence Schick of this place.

—Mrs. J. E. Hughes of Baltimore street has returned from a trip to Denver, Col.

—Mrs. Evans and daughter Elizabeth, and Miss Elizabeth Van Cleave, have returned from a week's visit with friends in Emmitsburg.

—Mrs. Lucinda Musselman and daughter Mrs. Alice McClean, were recent visitors among relatives in Fairfield.

Miss Laura Shields has gone to Womelsdorf, Pa., to resume her work as teacher there.

—Miss Schlegel, who has been the guest of Miss Laura Shields for several days, left for New York to spend some time with relatives.

—Miss Katherine Duncan has returned from Waynesboro where she was the guest of Miss Sue Phillips for two weeks.

—Rev. Fr. Mark Stock of Carlisle, visited his parents Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Stock last week.

—James McCullough has been spending a week with his brother Samuel McCullough in Bellwood, Pa.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Hartman and son Calvin, Mr. and Mrs. Weikert of Greenmount, and Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Miller and family took an automobile trip to Washington the early part of this week.

—Major Richardson of Canandaigua is spending some time in town.

—The young ladies of town who composed Kamp Knottman, have returned from a ten days' camping party at Caledonia.

—Evalyn Leese, 5 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Curvin Leese of this place fell while at play during a visit to Hanover last week, receiving severe bruises on the head.

—Dr. Barkley has returned from White Sulphur Springs where he spent his vacation.

—Ex-Congressman J. A. Goulden of New York City, a native of Adams county, has yielded to the insistency of the Democratic people of his district, to remove the "ex" from his name and become an active congressman again. Upon his return from a trip the nomination was unanimously tendered him, urging that his name would add strength to Wilson and Marshall in his district and for this latter reason he was finally induced to accept the nomination. The district is heavily Democratic so his election is sure.

—Dr. B. Z. Cashman, son of ex-Commissioner and Mrs. Z. H. Cashman, who has been assistant surgeon at St. Francis Hospital for the past three years has gone to Lafayette, Ind., to locate and will make a specialty of surgery.

—Miss Esther Williams has returned to her home after spending several days in Hanover.

—Rev. Father L. A. Reutter of McSherrystown has returned from a three months' European trip.

—Mrs. Jacob Zortman of Philadelphia is the guest this week of Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Baker.

—Mrs. Sterling Valentine and daughter Miss Adele Valentine of Oxford, N. J., are visiting Mrs. Valentine on Springs Ave.

—Miss Nan Sefton spent Sunday with friends in Harrisburg.

—B. F. Lightner is spending several weeks in Juniata county.

—Miss Edna Marshall of Milwaukee is spending the season with the Misses Chitzman.

—Prof. and Mrs. Richard Kirby have returned to Gettysburg after an absence of several months.

—John Appier of Belleville, N. J. and Mrs. Charles Reddig and children of Baltimore were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Appier last week.

—Mrs. Reinecke of Jersey City spent the past week with her sister Mrs. Elmer Slaybaugh on Springs Ave.

—Miss Oneida Reek of Hanover and Miss Bickers are with Miss Anna Reek on Baltimore St.

—Mrs. Paul S. Miller and son who have been spending several months with Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Wilson, have gone to South Amboy, New Jersey, where her husband, Prof. P. S. Miller is principle of the high school.

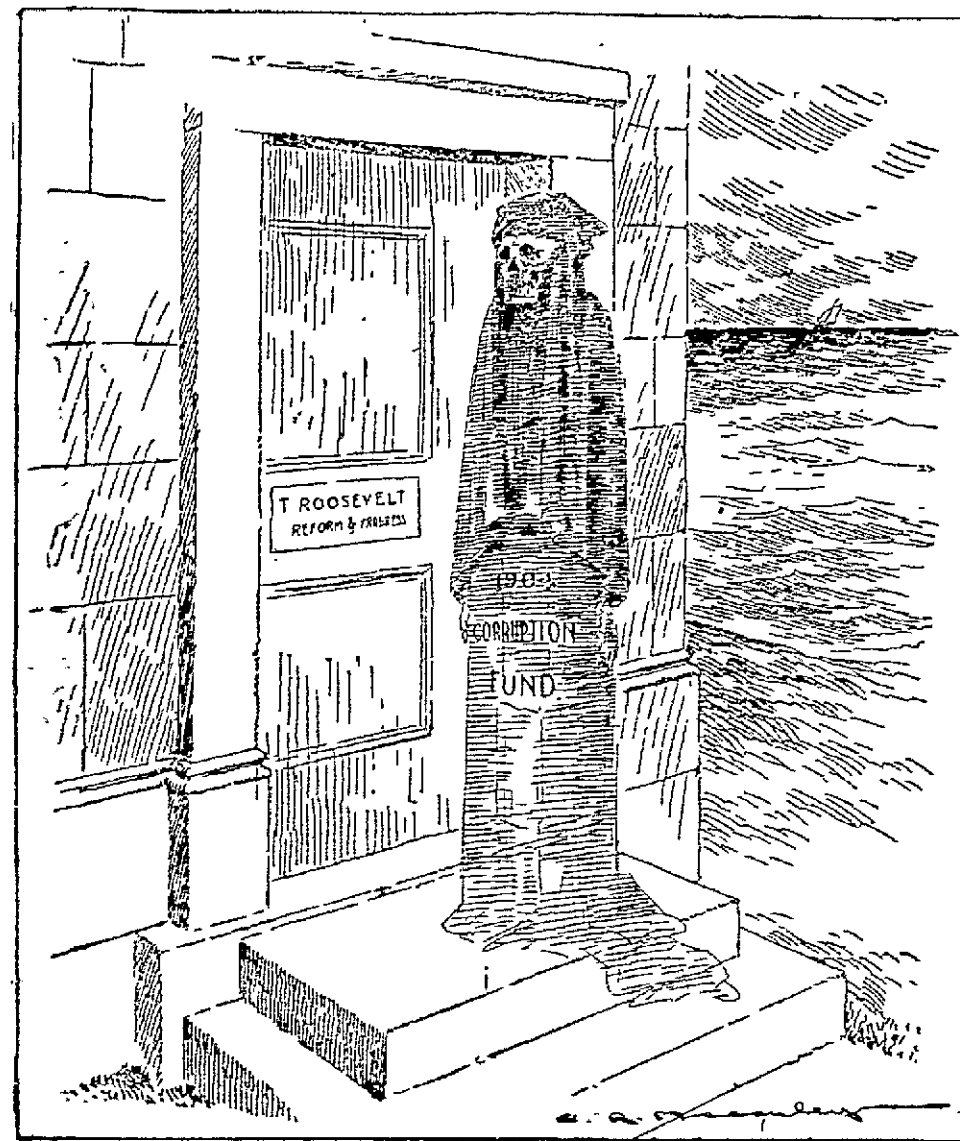
—Miss Anne Lomax has returned to Washington after spending the summer here.

—Miss Christy of Porto Rico and Mrs. Evans of Brooklyn are visiting Miss Anna Eckenrode.

—Miss White who has been spending sometime with her sister Mrs. F. E. Taylor, leaves this week for Pittsburgh where she has accepted a position as instructor in the Penn'a. College for women.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. Charles Knox entertained a number of their friends very delightfully, at their home "Knoxknoll" in Highland township recently, in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding.

HIS PAST.



—From New York World.

It will be remembered that it was in 1904 that Roosevelt wrote the celebrated "My Dear Mr. Harriman" letter, saying "you and I are practical men" and asking the millionaire magnate to the White House, and after a conference that Mr. Harriman raised \$240,000, which was used in the campaign; and that it was also in this campaign Perkins contributed toward Roosevelt's campaign insurance company money belonging to women and children.

—Miss Blanche Benner, daughter of Moses C. Benner of Mt. Joy township, has accepted charge of a school at Crosswick, N. J., with term of ten months. Miss Benner taught in Gettysburg for several years. Miss Carrie Benner, her sister, is teaching in Biglerville.

—Mrs. Robert G. Sugden and daughter Elizabeth of Hampton, Va., are visiting the Misses McClean on East Middle street.

—J. Willard Hershey has returned to Defiance College, Defiance, Ohio, after spending a few weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Hershey.

—Samuel E. Hershey who is employed with the P. R. R. Co. at Greensburg, Pa., visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Hershey, over last Sunday.

—Lewis E. Kirssin's store will be closed on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 12 and 13, those days being the Jewish holidays of the New Year Celebration.

—The colored excursion on Monday from Baltimore, run by the colored G. A. R. Posts of that city, brought a total of 3789 excursionists to Gettysburg. The greater number spent the day at Round Top.

Baseball Banquet.

The Sunday School baseball League closed their successful season with a banquet at Raymond's Restaurant on last Thursday evening. The report of John W. Brehm, treasurer showed receipts from former treasurer \$22.30 and collections of \$112.63 a total of \$134.93. Expenses of equipment were \$94.73, leaving a balance in Treasurer's hands of \$40.20. The tie between Catholic and St. James team was played off last week with a victory for first named. All the teams were represented at the Banquet and after enjoying the good things to eat the banquet ending in a talk fest with I. L. Taylor presiding as toastmaster. Toasts responded to were following: "The Troubles of a President," John H. Raymond; "How it Feels to be a Champion," John Rupp; "Outlaws," Luther McDonald; "The Three Mile Limit," Harry Breighner; "Rufus Rasmussen as Property Man," William Allison; "How to Play Short Stop," Harry E. Runkel; "Down to the Cellar," John W. Brehm.

St. James Dedication.

The new St. James Lutheran church will be dedicated, next Sunday morning, September 15, at 10:30 with special services. An organ prelude will open the event, followed by an anthem, "Lift up Your Heads," Handel, by Miss Reba Miller and the choir. After responsive reading, hymn, and prayer by the pastor, Scripture reading will be by Rev. A. R. Steck, D.D., followed by hymn, "Open the Gates of the Temple," and at the conclusion of the taking of the offering will be a solo by Miss Ruth Chitz. The sermon will be delivered by Rev. Jacob A. Chitz, D.D., after which will come the enrollment of subscriptions and a message from Rev. Joel Swartz, D.D.

Then follows the dedication service, the Confession of Faith, and prayer of dedication, congregation standing all repeat Dedication: "Aimight and Everlasting God, King of Kings and Lord of Lords, our gracious heavenly Father, having been led by thy favor into this happy day, toward which our faces and our hearts have long been turned, we now dedicate unto thee and to thy blessed son,

our Savior and to the Holy Ghost our comforter, this temple and all that in it is.

May we thy children and all who shall follow us find in this temple a home, a sanctuary and a Patmos.

May thy word be preached here in purity and in power. May the pastors who shall minister here be faithful and consecrated men and may the congregation that shall worship here ever support and encourage them by prayer and Christian living.

May Thy holy sacraments be faithfully administered and genuinely enjoyed by those who gather here. May those who mourn be comforted here; those who are tempted be warned here; those who are weak be strengthened here.

May childhood be moulded here and youth be guided here and maturity encouraged and age supported here.

May rich and poor, young and old, high and low all find within these walls a welcome and a blessing.

To this end purge us of all sin and cleanse us in the blood of the Lamb. Amen. Amen and Amen.

The services closing with doxology, benediction and postlude.

Sunday evening Christian Endeavor services will be held at 6:30. At the evening service the sermon will be preached by Rev. A. R. Steck, D.D., and Miss Reba Miller will sing a solo.

On Monday evening at 7:30 there will be a special service in which Rev. H. C. Alleman and Prof. Chas. F. Sanders will participate, with addresses by Dr. J. A. Singmaster and Dr. Wm. A. Granville.

On Tuesday evening at 7:30 there will be a service in which Rev. Luther Kuhlman, D.D., and Rev. M. Coover, D.D., will participate and at which there will be singing by a male chorus and five minute remarks by the Pastors of Gettysburg. A reception will take place in the Social Room immediately after the service. All are urged to attend.

Reading Double-Tracking.

The Reading Railroad began this week an extensive program of double tracking. One force starts at Gettysburg and will lay the entire way from this place to Biglerville, and another force will run from top of mountain to Hunters Run. It is likely that the entire road to Carlisle Junction will be double tracked except a few portions of the road that would be very expensive to make. This work will be pushed along so that the road will be ready to handle the enormous traffic the 50th anniversary celebration in 1913 will bring. The improvements, however, will be permanent not only for the business of next year but for the constantly increasing business of the road. The plans are in the hands of R. E. Abbott division engineer and N. H. Sheaffer will have charge of the work of construction.

Work started on the new Reading freight house in this place last week but scarcity of labor has resulted in slow progress. The erection of the concrete foundation has been started.

Opening.

Miss Anna Reck announces her first Millinery Opening on Saturday, September 14th. We cordially invite you to call and look over the stock. The services of a good milliner have been secured, who will be glad to meet the people. Respectfully, ANNA M. RECK, 115 Balto. St.

—Mrs. Ott has returned from five weeks' visit with friends in Altoona, Lock Haven, Danville and other places in the State.

ELOPED FOR FUN OF ELOPING

"HELLO GIRL" AT NEW OXFORD EXCHANGE LEAVES IN AUTO.

Next News of the Pair is a Marriage at Ellicott City, Md.

Other Marriages.

MOLLER — SMITH. — Ernest Moller, aged 25, of Hagerstown, Md., and Miss Bertha Smith, aged 18, of New Oxford, furnished the latter place with a sensation as the termination of a romance. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Frank Smith and there was no opposition to the match, but apparently for the fun of eloping the pair disappeared last week and when next heard of are married at Ellicott City, Md. During the summer Miss Bertha Smith, operator at the New Oxford telephone exchange, for several years, visited friends in Hagerstown for a week or ten days, among whom was the family of M. P. Moller, the pipe organ manufacturer, for whom Miss Bertha's father, the late Oliver A. Smith, was traveling salesman. During her stay there she met Ernest Moller, superintendent of the Crawford Automobile and Bicycle Works, operated in connection with the organ factory. It seems to have been the old song of "love at first sight." Young Moller, after Bertha's return home, made several trips to New Oxford, and remaining for a week or more at a time, paying friendly visits to Miss Bertha's home. The last week in Aug. he came to town and visited the house as before and nothing unusual was noticed in their actions. About 9 p. m. Friday, Aug. 30, while the rest of the family were seated on the front porch, Miss Bertha and Mr. Moller occupied the parlor. Some time later one of the family went into the parlor and found that it was empty, and later a search of the house was made but the couple could not be found, and as they did not go out the front door, a closer search was made, and it was then discovered that Miss Bertha had secretly gathered up most of her wearing apparel and other belongings, and with her friend had passed out through the back yard and stable to the alley where there was an automobile in waiting, which carried them away.

HORNBERGER — ELLIOTT. — Burgess John E. Hornberger of Littlestown gave his many friends a surprise on Tuesday evening of last week. Mr. Hornberger, accompanied by Miss Maude Lippy and brother, Winfield, whom he had invited "to go on a joy ride," left Littlestown Tuesday evening about 7 o'clock in J. M. Strevig's automobile for Taneytown, and it was not until their arrival there that the party knew the object of the trip. The wedding of Mr. Hornberger and Miss Mary Josephine Elliott of Taneytown, took place at 8 o'clock at the Parochial residence, Rev. Fr. Lennon performing the ceremony. Immediately thereafter the party was driven to York where the bride and groom took the 10:35 train for Harrisburg en route to Altoona, where they are spending their honeymoon. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hornberger and has been Burgess of Littlestown for the past four years. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Elliott of Taneytown.

HARTMAN — KAUFFMAN. — John J. Hartman, son of Mrs. Amanda Hartman, of East Berlin, and Miss Sara J. Kauffman, the accomplished daughter of Postmaster and Mrs. E. L. Kauffman of same place, were married by the Rev. J. A. Long, pastor of the Church of the Brethren, in York Sunday morning, Sept. 1. The groom is a short-hand writer and holds a responsible position in New York City. They left at once for that city where they will occupy Mr. Hartman's newly furnished home.

ZURELL — LAWRENCE. — George Zurell of York, and Miss Borgia Lawrence, daughter of Mrs. H. A. Lawrence of York, former residents of Littlestown, were married Wednesday morning, Sept. 4, in St. Rose Catholic Church, York. Nuptial mass was celebrated by the Rev. J. J. O'Donnell, pastor. Miss Carbaugh was bridesmaid and Edward Dingle, groomsmen. The wedding march was played by Chas. Baker. Mr. and Mrs. Zurell will reside in York after the return from a trip to Baltimore and Philadelphia.

CARROLL — JOHNSTON. — On Sept. 4, Miss Elizabeth Johnson of Albany and Frank Carroll of Schuettady, N. Y., were married. Mr. Carroll was a resident of Gettysburg several years ago when his father, D. B. Carroll, was proprietor of Hotel Gettysburg. The bride visited here.

MYERS — TRIMMER. — On Aug. 4, by Rev. L. M. Gardner, Mervin E. Myers of Hampton and Lizzie May Trimmer of Huntingdon township.

WITHEROW — ANGEL. — Last week, Charles W. Witherow, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Witherow, and Miss Nora May Angel, youngest daughter of Mrs. Luther Angel, both of Littlestown, were married in Grace Reformed Church, Taneytown. They will reside in Cleveland, Ohio.

STOUTER — ANGLIM. — On Sept. 2, Miss Johanna A. Anglim of Paterson, N. J., and Joseph D. Stouter of Emmitsburg, were married in Paterson by Rev. Fr. Gliten. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Stouter of Emmitsburg. The young couple will make their home at Ridgewood, N. J. (Continued on page 8.)

THE SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES

THE LIFE OF LINCOLN BOILED INTO 16 SHORT PARAGRAPHS.

What a Child Should Take to School for Lunch—Aviation Not Dangerous.

What Lincoln Did

One more note of my father's I must give, writes Helen Nicolay in the September "Century," telling "Characteristic Anecdotes of Lincoln"—a summary in Mr. Nicolay's own handwriting, made when writing had become well-nigh impossible for him, of what Lincoln, his dearest friend and greatest hero, achieved and died for:

LINCOLN'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

"Turned his defeat for the Senate into a success for the Presidency.

"Took into the cabinet his rivals, and made them his ministers and servants.

"Conquered the Rebellion.

"Liberated the slaves.

"Outwitted all the intrigues against him in cabinet and camp.

"Gave his implacable rival the Chief-Justiceship.

"Disarmed all criticism by shouldering all faults.

"Consolidated his party and increased his majorities.

"Held the people to their great task.

"Made the strongest argument for peace, and the best defense of war.

"Gave in his Springfield Prayer, his Gettysburg Address and his Second Inaugural the most pathetic and eloquent utterances of his time.

"Forceful in speech and faultless in logic, he enriched the language with new thoughts, new definitions, new maxims, new parables and new proverbs.

"Was a true type and exemplar of his country, his race and his government.

"Wore honor without pride, and wielded power without oppression.

"Lived like a peasant by necessity of birth and fortune, reigned like a monarch by right representative instincts, native intellect, the wisdom of humility and love of his fellow-men.

"Died a martyr and was wept by the civilized world."

What a Child Should Take to School for Lunch.

Fannie Merritt Farmer, cookery editor of the "Woman's Home Companion," writes an article entitled "School Luncheon" in the September number of that periodical. She gives 14 recipes for good things for children to eat at lunch, and by way of introduction says:

"The power of the child to grow, mentally as well as physically, depends chiefly on his food. Children must have a relatively larger proportion of protein and fat in the dietary than their elders. The baby receives his from milk and cereals, but the older child needs, in addition to these, eggs, meat, and butter. Much of the paucity and stunted growth of some children is largely attributable to the lack of these very foods. As carbohydrates (sugars and starches), furnish the cheapest form of food, they are almost never found wanting, and oftentimes are used to excess. The child's craving for sweets is a natural one, and should be gratified; but they should be eaten at the close of the meal. Milk, eggs, and meat are sources for furnishing mineral matter, but the chief value of fruit and vegetables lies in this food constituent.

"Never allow a child to go to school without a proper breakfast, of which a cereal, served with sugar and rich milk or cream, should form a principal dish. Do not forget that digestive processes go on very quickly in childhood, which makes the school luncheon important.

"In these days of Thermos bottles many children are provided with hot soup, cocoa, or milk. Whatever else goes with the luncheon-basket, sandwiches must hold first place. Cold, thinly sliced meat or chopped meat may be put between thin slices of buttered bread. Most children enjoy hard-boiled or stuffed eggs, and small glass jars with shelled nuts and raisins offer a change. Fresh fruit should be provided, and sweet chocolate by way of variety."

Aviation Not Dangerous.

Claude Grahame-White discusses the Safety of Flight in the September "Outing." In part, he says:

In the first place, I think it is very necessary to dispel the popular illusion that the risks of aviation are appallingly great. The ordinary man regards the pilot of an aeroplane as an individual who runs a dreadful risk every time he makes an ascent. He is fostered in this belief by the great amount of space which has been devoted in popular journals to aerial catastrophes. It has become the habit to open a newspaper and exclaim, "Ah! another airman killed!" Thus, the casual reader comes to form an opinion that the ranks of airmen are being so steadily depleted that there will soon be very few left.

As a matter of fact, quite the reverse is the case. The army of pilots is growing rapidly that, even at the end of last flying season, there were estimated to be 10,000 men in the world capable of handling an aeroplane; whereas the list of men who have secured pilot's licenses is estimated at 10,000 men who are now working to keep count of all the newcomers to the pastime. And the important point to be made in this connection is: all this flying is

being accomplished with diminishing risk to the pilots taking part in it.

The Most Orderly Community.

In all this wide, wide world the most orderly community is that of the Panama Canal Zone. Here is the least crime; here are the fewest misdemeanors, the least exercise of the functions of the courts, the most industrious, the fewest idlers, absolutely no poor, equally conspicuous the absence of the rich.

With its steam-shovels working like sentient beings; its locomotives rushing about like screaming busybodies; its cement buckets skimming over the earth and riding the air to perform their varied tasks; with the long dirt trains weaving and turning on their tortuous tracks like pythons; still the most persistent impression is of beauty, orderliness, and propriety.

The greatest public work the world has ever seen is carried on not only with unremitting diligence, enthusiasm, and honesty, but with elegance, a high standard of living, and a morale to which the oldest and most opulent cities have never attained. These are the words of truth and soberness. The problems of the engineer are greater than man has ever before encountered but in kind. The cubic yards of dirt and cement transcend experience, but only in bulk. It is the organization that is without precedent in the whole history of public works—it is this that is the eighth wonder of the world. In this organization there is no detail so minute not to have received attention; from the most puzzling problems in engineering to the American youth's love of ice-cream nothing seems to have been left unconsidered. This elaboration of details has doubtless been gradual; but to the visitor coming upon its completeness to-day, the impression is staggering, and not unmixed with envy.—From "The Family and the Panama Canal," by Mary Gay Humphreys, in the "September Scribner."

How a New Breed of Poultry Came To Be.

"Just because a White Wyandotte hen found a hole in a fence and crawled through, a new breed of poultry came into existence. There was a flock of Barred Plymouth Rocks on the other side of the fence, and, when eggs of the White Wyandotte were incubated, the birds which resulted were of a kind never seen before. With the size and shape of a Wyandotte, they were marked like Light Brahmas. Rev. B. M. Briggs, who had originated the White Wyandottes, was so well pleased with this accidental cross that he mated and culled until he had fixed the type. Thus it is that new breeds are sometimes made. All this happened some time before the Columbian Exposition, in honor of which event the new breed was given the name of Columbian Wyandottes."

"Suburban Life" Magazine for September.

The Rich Old Woman of the Farm.

In the current issue of "Farm and Fireside" appears the following:

"Long, lean, skinny, cadaverous, for half a century she had cooked and washed and patched for a large family; now she's gone. And the sign on her tombstone says, 'At Rest,' and I hope it's so.

"It was one of the richest farms in the community, the work was always 'forward,' the crops were always in, the ambition of the entire force seemed to be to beat the other fellow, beat him on time, skin him on a deal, get the best of him any old way.

"The words 'At Rest' signify a want of rest, signify a lot of labor, signify want and privation, a hungering for the better things of life, the things which make life worth living, the little pleasures, and for courtesies and kindness which mark the line between 'the Old Woman' and 'Mother.'"

"And do you know, I half believe she was glad to get away from a place where the money which might have gone for some of the conveniences and latter-day necessities was spent for more land, to raise more corn to feed more hogs to buy more land: the money which might have bought the little inexpensive household necessities, the kitchen-sink, the bath, the heating and lighting systems, instead was put into land to increase the prestige of 'the Old Man.' Requiescat in pace."

Progressive.

Webster says "progressive" means going onward, advancing. This might be alright in some things, but in a Roosevelt point of view the people of America are not yet ready for the issue. They are not ready to be plunged into a war with three or four nations and be wiped out of existence. Roosevelt should be taught the following facts. In the start of our great country when men were worthy of an office the people knew it first, but today the office seeker first finds it out. Then again, places sought men then, and sought them on the ground of merit. But these times have changed and men have changed with them. Every American knows that Roosevelt's name with others his equals, and some better, came before the Chicago convention, and he, Roosevelt, as the press of the country asserts, had the better of the other candidates. He had a backing of Wall Street of over three million dollars. The great body of delegates were aware of these facts and of the several from which he had received his former nominations, and the vote of the delegates at the Chicago convention said, Mr. Roosevelt, when money is allowed to make presidential or other public officials, and the laws of the land, they will be made and administered in the interest of money. Hence Roosevelt's policies will be to transfer this government into the hands of classes to be administered for the oppression of the masses. We notice where some United States Senators have bought their offices and we notice where some have offered several millions for a seat in the United States Senate. Is there not something wrong when men will buy millions for an office worth five

or ten thousand dollars. When we were a boy, we heard people say that the way to the United States Senate was paved with sense. To-day under our progressive rulings it's paved with dollars. Such places used to be occupied by wise statesmen, but during these progressive times by willies, these progressive politicians. "A government of the people, by the people, and for the people," must be a government founded upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and these characteristics must prevail in the selection of those who conduct the affairs of this government. Now we as American citizens all know how bad Roosevelt desires to run this government, and that on the progressive plan. Now Roosevelt is defeated honestly at a regular national Republican convention, we find him now having a convention of his own, not another man shall be named as a candidate at this convention but Roosevelt, and no delegate shall have a chance to vote for a candidate for the office of the Presidency of the United States but Roosevelt. If this is a free and independent government, and such actions emanating from one man is progressiveness, the quicker the people of the United States make way with such dictatorship or kingly authority the better for our land and nation:

When Woodrow Wilson was nominated at Baltimore convention he did not object measuring swords with a number of men. He desired the motto, populi vox Dei. The voice of the people is the voice of God, but under the progressive conventions, no one had a say but Roosevelt. Now dear reader go with me to your capital city with its hundreds of church steeples and you will find hundreds of police keeping the way open so the vast multitudes can crowd the theatres, picture shows and all other places of worldly and popular amusements to the very door posts, even on the Sabbath day, and the churches all empty. Preachers do not know the cause of it. Why it's progressiveness. It has now split my own church that of the Brethren, the half of the church to-day are called progressives and the other half the old order.

If our people cannot agree as touching any thing on earth will God place them together in Heaven. Through progressive religion the one-half of the Brethren Church has strayed, progressiveness has not only destroyed the Christian religion but it has now attracted the good old Republican party and has divided it asunder and it has thrown a crum to the Democratic party with the hope that there may be some weak-minded that they can succeed in getting their support.

S. S. W. HAMMERS.

The Renewal & Strain.

Vacation is over. Again the school bell rings at morning and at noon, again with tens of thousands the hardest kind of work has begun, the renewal of which is a mental and physical strain to all except the most rugged. The little girl that a few days ago had roses in her cheeks, and the little boy whose lips were then so red you would have insisted that they had been "kissed by strawberries," have already lost something of the appearance of health. Now is a time when many children should be given a tonic, which may avert much serious trouble, and we know of no other so highly to be recommended as Hood's Sarsaparilla, which strengthens the nerves, perfects digestion and assimilation, and aids mental development by building up the whole system.

Impostor Cur.

That he sold him an old dog with his teeth filed for an imported English fox hound was the charge made last week by John E. Hornberger of Littlestown, against Joseph T. Morris, who has been committed to Moyamensing prison for trial at the next term of the United States district court on the charge of using the mails to defraud.

Morris, who operated a stock farm in eastern Lancaster county, had a hearing before United States Commissioner Lowell of Lancaster and was committed in default of bail.

Hornberger was only one of scores of persons all over the country who ordered stock of various kinds by mail. Some never received their goods it is charged, while others received old animals or poultry or stale eggs.

Although his stock farm consisted of nothing but a shed, Morris advertised as a dealer in all kinds of fancy stock. Evidence was produced to show that Morris bought up homeless dogs and other animals and then shipped them out as thoroughbreds. A Cuban resident ordered and paid for a cow that he never received.

DANGER IN DELAY.

Kidney Diseases Are Too Dangerous for Gettysburg People to Neglect.

The great danger of kidney troubles is that they so often get a firm hold before the sufferer recognizes them. Health will be gradually undermined. Backache, headache, nervousness, lameness, soreness, lumbago, urinary troubles, dropsy, gravel and Bright's disease often follow in merciless succession. Don't neglect your kidneys. Help the kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills, which are so strongly recommended right here in this locality.

C. G. Shauk, Biglerville, Pa., says: "We have used Doan's Kidney Pills in our family and are well satisfied with the results. A member of the family complained of kidney trouble and got no benefit until she used Doan's Kidney Pills, which she saw recommended in the paper. This remedy strengthened the kidneys and caused the pains and aches to disappear."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and make no other.

For The Nervous Woman,

Or the woman who experiences hot flashes nothing is so good to soothe, quiet and calm the nervous system as a pure glyceric extract of native medical plants, and made without alcohol, which has been sold by druggists for the past forty years, and most favorably known as Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. In younger years some women suffer from dizziness, or fainting spells, hysteria, headache, bearing-down feelings and pain. All these symptoms of irregularity and female disturbance are relieved by the use of this famous "Prescription" of Doctor Pierce.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic "Favorite Prescription" imparts strength to the whole system, and in particular to the organs distinctly feminine.

For over-worked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, it is an excellent appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

"My disease was called retroversion," writes Mrs. Lydia McDONALD, of Meosota, Mich., Route 1. "I had nervous chills and numb spells and they would leave me very weak. Then I had inflammation and the doctor said I had a floating kidney. I doctored seven months with our family physician. He said I would have to have an operation. Then I stopped taking his medicine. After taking three bottles of Dr. Pierce's medicines I have not had any nervous chills or weak spells. I am better than for years."

"My daughter is now taking the 'Prescription' and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, also the 'Pellets' for nervousness and weak tired feeling. These remedies have helped her ever so much in a short time. We have great faith in your medicines for female troubles."

Mrs. McDONALD. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets induce mild natural bowel movement.

STOCK REDUCTION SALE

AS we must reduce the stock to make room for Winter Goods, present stock will be sold at Reduced Prices.

C. B. KITZMILLER, Balto. Street

Parowax
(Pure Refined Paraffine)

Protects Preserves

One cent's worth of Parowax will save a dollar's worth of jams and jellies. Just melt and pour over the preserves.

Absolutely Air-tight Tasteless and Odorless
Easy to Use Inexpensive

Every package carries the Pure Food Guarantee.

Sold by Grocers and Druggists Everywhere.

The Atlantic Refining Company
Philadelphia Pittsburgh

WAVERLY

HIGH SPEED GASOLINE

Speed, Comfort and Safety in Automobiles depend largely upon using the right Gasoline.

Waverly Gasolines—three grades—
76°—Special—Motor Instantaneous, powerful, clean explosion—quick ignition—no carbon deposits—these are guaranteed. All refined products. No "natural" gasolines used.
Power Without Carbon

WAVERLY OIL WORKS COMPANY, Independent Refiners, PITTSBURG, PA.

Western Maryland Ry.

JUNE 16, 1912

Trains leave Gettysburg as follows:

7.55 a. m., daily, except Sunday, for Baltimore, Hanover and York and all intermediate points.

10.08 a. m., daily, for Fairfield, Hagerstown, Waynesboro, Chambersburg, Hancock, Cumberland, Elkins and all points westward.

1 p. m., for Hanover, York and intermediate points.

3.22 p. m., daily, except Sunday, for Baltimore, Hanover, York and all intermediate points.

7 p. m., daily, New Oxford, Hanover, York, and intermediate points to Baltimore.

7.13 p. m., daily and Sunday for B. & H. Div. Points to Hagerstown, Hagerstown, Waynesboro, Chambersburg, Shippensburg, Hancock and Cumberland.

J. A. SHIEPERD, F. M. HOWELL,
Gen. Mgr. G. P. A.

GETTYSBURG MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

NORTH OF READING FREIGHT DEPOT.

We can furnish anything desirable in the Monumental line. Monuments, Headstones, Alirkers, Posts, etc., in Granite and Marble of the best material finely finished and at reasonable prices. It will be to the advantage of those contemplating the erection of a memorial to departed friends, to call and examine our stock, workmanship and prices before placing an order.

L. H. MEALS PROP.

REAL ESTATE

If you want to sell your farm or business property, no matter where located, if you want to buy or exchange any kind of Real Estate anywhere, call on us.

LOANS NEGOTIATED FREE FOR OUR CUSTOMERS.

Runk & Peckman,
Real Estate Agents
Masonic B'ldg., Gettysburg, Pa.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned, that the administration accounts hereinafter entered will be presented at an Orphans' Court of Adams County, Pa. for confirmation and allowance on Monday, September 16th, 1912, at 10.30 a. m. of said day.

62. The first and final Account of Deliah Myers and Grover C. Myers, Executors of the will of D. B. Myers, late of Tyrone township, Adams Co., Pa., deceased.

63. The first Account of C. Jacob Weidner, executor of the will of Amos W. Kennedy late of Huntingdon township, Adams County, Pa., deceased.

64. The first account of John B. Pecker, administrator of the estate of Isaac Pecker, late of Liberty township, Adams Co., Pa., deceased.

65. The first and final account of G. W. Beisecker, Administrator of the estate of William J. Beisecker, late of Franklin township, Adams Co., Pa., deceased.

66. The first and final account of Theodore McAllister, Administrator of the estate of Samuel R. McAllister, late of Cumberland township, Adams Co., Pa., deceased.

E. H. BERKHEIMER, Register.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Lewis Jordy late of Abbottstown Borough, Adams Co., Pa., deceased. Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate, with present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned.

GEORGE L. JORDY, Nick, N. Y.
Solicitor Executor.

Niles & Neff, Attys.,
York, Pa.

TO CONSUMPTIVES

Rev. Edward A. Wilson having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe affection and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, I am anxious in his behalf to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of his cure. To any one who desires it I will send (free of charge) a full description of his cure. You will find it a wonderful remedy for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, GRIP, COUGHS, COLDS, and all lung and throat maladies. I hope all sufferers will try Mr. Wilson's remedy as it is invaluable. Those desiring the description, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, Charles A. Abbott, 66 Jan. Street, New York City.

Buy "Compiler" Blanks

If any legal and justice blanks are needed for the business of the year, we have them, the best forms, newly printed on good paper.

Releases.
Conditions of Sale.
Leases—best printed.
Mortgages and Bonds.
Deeds. Not the best printed kind ever.
Agreements to Sell Land

Receipt Books.
Oath of Office.
Judgment Notes.
Informations, Warrants.
School Directors Agreement,
School Directors Statements,
DEEDS—New Form

Recognizances.
Search Warrants.
Indemnifying Bonds.
Subpoenas, Executions.
Commitments, Summons
Road Election Notices, &c.

Subscribe for the COMPILER for the year

THINNESS

is often a sign of poor health. Loss of weight generally shows something wrong.

Scott's Emulsion
corrects this condition and builds up the whole body. All Druggists.

Scott & Bowne, New York, N. Y.

STRICKEN RIDING IN BUGGY**HOWARD H. SLAYBAUGH DIES
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS LATER.****Two Veterans of the Civil War
Answer the Summons of Death
—Other Deaths in County.**

HOWARD H. SLAYBAUGH, a highly respected citizen of Butler township, died on last Thursday morning at the home of Cyrus Starnes on the road between Center Mills and Idaville, aged 73 years. Mr. Slaybaugh had been in Idaville on Wednesday morning and was returning home when he became ill. George Hines, a neighbor of Mr. Starnes, saw Mr. Slaybaugh driving alone in a buggy and noticed there was something wrong. He stopped the horse and got into the vehicle, taking the sick man to the Starnes home where physicians were summoned but Mr. Slaybaugh did not recover consciousness and died within twenty-four hours. Apoplexy was given as the cause of death. The funeral was held on Sunday morning, services at Bethlehem church, by Presiding Elder Coulson, interment in church graveyard. He leaves his wife and these children: Mrs. John Smith of Route 2, Aspers; Mrs. James McGonegal of Carlisle; Christ Slaybaugh of Aspers; William Slaybaugh at home; Mervin Slaybaugh of Heidlersburg; Garfield Slaybaugh of near Biglerville. He also leaves thirteen grandchildren.

FRANCIS X. KEFFER, a highly respected citizen, died at his home along the Oxford road, near McSherrystown on Monday evening of last week of heart trouble, after an illness of about a week, aged 67 years and 13 days. He was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Keffer and a life-long resident of Adams county. He was born in McSherrystown. About 25 years ago the family moved to the home along the Oxford road. In 1867 he was married to Miss Louisa Bull who survives him. Mr. Keffer was a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted as a private in Co. I, 295th Pa. Inf. under Capt. John A. McCahans, Aug. 27, 1864, and was honorably discharged June 2, 1865, at Alexandria, Va. The deceased is survived by a widow and seven children as follows: Mrs. William Wagaman, C. F. Keffer, Mrs. Robert Neiderer, Frank A. Keffer and J. William Keffer of McSherrystown, and Andrew and Louisa Keffer at home. There are also about 50 grandchildren. Two sisters, Mrs. Mary Stewart of York, and Mrs. Jacob Little of Cumberland, Md., also survive. Funeral was on last Thursday, Sept. 5, from St. Mary's Catholic Church, McSherrystown, with high mass of requiem by Rev. L. Aug. Reudier, interment in St. Mary's cemetery.

CAPT. SAMUEL D. HELMAN, a veteran of the Civil War, died at his home in Emmitsburg, Md., Sunday, Sept. 1, aged 75 years. He was born in that place where he spent his youth and early manhood, later locating in Columbus, Ind. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the 23rd Regt. Ind. Vols., and served there until the close of the war with only one mishap, being a prisoner for two months, at Libby. He was a member of the G. A. R., a member of the Order of Masons of Emmitsburg. Eight years ago failing health induced him to retire from business, when he returned to the home of his birth to end his days. He is survived by four sisters and two brothers. His funeral took place on Tuesday of last week, Rev. A. M. Gluck conducting the service, assisted by Rev. L. B. Hensley. The burial service was conducted by the Order of Masons.

MRS. JOSEPHINE C. RIDER KOHL, wife of Jacob J. Kohl of Buchanan Valley, died Aug. 28, aged 68 years, 4 months and 6 days. She suffered from Bright's disease, and was confined to her bed about three weeks before her death. She is survived by her husband, Jacob J. Kohl, four daughters, Mrs. John Schwartz and Mrs. Melbert of York, Mrs. David Sneeringer and Miss Beatrice Kohl at home; four sons, Edward J. and Joseph K. Kohl at home; Flemming C. Kohl of Altoona and Thomas J. Kohl of Hagerstown, Md., also three sisters in Baltimore. Mrs. Annie Wishlaour, Mrs. Addie Rudolph, and Miss Margaret Rider, and three brothers, William Rider of Baltimore, Harry Rider of York, Peter Rider of Conneville, Md. She was a devoted wife and mother and respected by all who knew her. The interment was made in St. Ignatius' cemetery after a high mass of requiem.

MISS SARAH MARCH of near Arendtsville, died Sunday, Sept. 1, from a complication of diseases, aged 59 years, 10 months and 23 days. She is survived by one sister, Miss Susan March, at home and two brothers, George March of Butler township, and John March of Gettysburg. The funeral service was conducted on Tuesday of last week by her pastor, Rev. T. C. Hesson with interment in the Greenmount cemetery at Arendtsville.

DAVID HARTMAN, aged 84 years, who resided the greater part of his time in Arendtsville and vicinity, died on the 26th ult. at the home of his son Clinton, at Punksutawney, Pa. He was buried in Luthersburg where his second wife and daughter are buried.

AMOS H. LUBY, aged 73 years, who spent the greater part of his life in Arendtsville, died on the 22nd ult. in his home at Harrisburg where his remains were buried. He was a veteran of the Civil War.

JAMES BINGHAM formerly from near Cashown, died on Saturday, Aug. 31, at the County Home, aged 77 years. He leaves a wife, two sons and a daughter. He was a veteran and had served with the 191st Pa. The funeral was held on Monday with interment in the National Cemetery, Rev. D. T. Koser of Arendtsville officiating.

MARY GRACE MUMBERT, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joan Mumbert of near Bittiner, died Wednesday, Sept. 4, after a brief illness, aged 1 month and 18 days. Funeral on Friday, Sept. 6, services by Rev. F. C. Starnat, interment in the Lutheran cemetery at Abbotstown.

MRS. NAYLOR died at the home of her son, Frank Naylor, in Biglerville on last Wednesday, aged 85 years. She had been a resident of Biglerville for only a few months. Funeral was on last Saturday, interment at Latimore.

HELEN SIPE, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Sipe, died at their home in Hampton on Sunday, Sept. 1, aged 20 days. Interment was made in the Hampton cemetery on Monday, Rev. E. E. Dietterich officiating.

MRS. MARGARET LEISTER, widow of Amos Leister, died at her home on the Baltimore pike south of this place on Sunday morning, after a brief illness, aged 64 years and 9 months. The family have lived many years at the edge of town. Amos Leister died about twelve years ago. Mrs. Leister's maiden name was Miss Margaret Trostle. She was a devoted mother, enjoying the esteem of her many friends. The funeral was held on Tuesday afternoon, services by Rev. J. B. Baker, interment in Evergreen Cemetery. She leaves one son, James W. Leister, with whom she lived. Three brothers and three sisters survive, Layton Trostle, of Straban town-

ship; George Trostle, of Altoona; Peter Trostle, of Sibley; Mrs. Wm. Frey, of Gettysburg; Mrs. Mary Waters, of Steelton, and Mrs. John Harner, of Emmitsburg.

NOTICE.—There is a clause in the Pure Food Law that prohibits the sale of milk from diseased cows and provides a penalty for so doing. Why not have your cattle inspected and tested with tuberculin in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State Livestock Sanitary Board? For more information call on
DR. E. D. HUDSON,
Veterinarian,
Gettysburg, Pa.

s2-2t

WANTED.—The Cosmopolitan Group requires the services of a representative in Gettysburg and surrounding territory, to look after subscription renewals, and to extend circulation by special methods which have proved unusually successful. Salary and commission. Previous experience desirable but not essential. Whole time or spare time. Address, with references, Charles C. Schwer, The Cosmopolitan Group, 281 Fourth Ave., New York City.
s2-2t

RUNK & PECKMAN'S REALTY REPORT

Last week we made three more good sales; two farms and a mill property. The time to sell is when you have a buyer. List your property with us at a fair price and we will furnish the buyer. We cannot and will not try to sell a property for more than it is worth for we must serve the buyer as well as the seller. Many of our customers are tenants who have saved enough money to pay a portion of the purchase money on a farm of their own. We can help them to borrow the balance and lenders will not make loans on properties purchased at fictitious values.

If you are a tenant and have some money saved up, why not buy a farm of your own. You can pay for it with the money you are now making for your landlord and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that everything you do to improve the property will be so much money made for yourself. Come to see us. Consult our list and we may be able to show you the very property that will suit you. If we do not have what you want, you will not be asked to buy what you don't like.

Blacksmith stand in Straban township 1 mile from railroad, fine house and all good buildings, 2 acres of rich land. \$900

3 1-4 ACRES 4 miles from Gettysburg, 7 room frame house and kitchen, small stable and outbuildings, lots of fruit and at intersection of two public roads. A fine home. \$1000

8 1-4 ACRES 4 miles from Gettysburg and at railroad station, 9 room frame house, stable and all outbuildings, good fruit. An excellent place for poultry. \$1200

28 ACRES vacant land 1-2 mile east of Gettysburg along the railroad and dike. Will make a valuable factory site. \$2000

7 1-2 ACRES with good buildings 2 miles from Barlow. \$1100

11 ACRES with buildings along the Emmitsburg road, 2 miles north of Emmitsburg, fine water, good soil. \$800

14 ACRES in Mt. Joy township, 2 miles from Harney, red and sandy soil, 7 room brick house with summer kitchen, frame barn with other buildings, good water. A very desirable home. \$1650

15 ACRES with fine buildings, all under slate roof, about 3 1-2 miles north of Gettysburg. \$2200

15 ACRES, 6 room weatherboarded house, large frame barn, 2 miles from Gettysburg. \$1300

15 ACRES 3 3-4 miles west of borough limits in Cumberland township with all good buildings. \$2100

20 ACRES between Cashtown and Arendtsville with good buildings, right in the fruit country. Price for quick sale. \$1200

21 ACRES in Hamiltonban township at foot of Sugarloaf Hill, with good buildings, 308 fruit trees. Must be sold this week. \$1200

22 ACRES 3 miles northwest of Gettysburg, smooth granite soil, 1-2 acre of woodland, 6 room weatherboarded house, frame barn, 200 old peach trees, 25 apple trees, other fruit. \$900

23 ACRES, Straban township, 2 miles from Table Rock, 4 room house, frame and log barn, other buildings and lots of fruit. \$1500

32 ACRES, Franklin township, in small town, brick house and low barn. \$2800

36 ACRES, 13 acres in apple trees 12 years old, 4 miles from R. R. station, trees in fine condition. Will sell with this year's crop. For price and terms see us.

40 ACRES, vacant cultivated land without buildings, 1-2 mile from Table Rock. A fine site for a home and good soil. \$25 per A.

44 ACRES, poultry and grain farm with warehouse, railroad siding, two barns and excellent house. Only 4 miles from Gettysburg and no better soil in the neighborhood. See us for particulars and special low price. \$3500

40 ACRES with warehouse and fine buildings. Apply \$850

40 ACRES in Butler township with 4 room house and small barn, some timber. Place is slightly run down but is a bargain at \$850

51 ACRES in Mt. Joy township, 2 1-2 acres of timber, 6 room frame house, frame barn and two chicken houses. \$2000

58 ACRES, Straban township, on public road, good soil, new house, barn and other buildings, freshly painted. \$2300

76 ACRES, 5 1-2 miles from Gettysburg and along the Harrisburg road, good brick house, and ground barn in fair condition. This is a most desirable home. \$2800

72 ACRES, finest quality of granite soil, located 3 miles from Gettysburg on public road, 8 room frame house, good bank barn, and all other buildings in good condition, well fenced and in high state of cultivation. A good buy with one-half wheat crop. \$4500

71 ACRES, Mt. Joy township, at Barlow, excellent stone house, buggy shed and other buildings. There is a low barn and needs repairs. This is a very nice home. \$2900

81 ACRES, 1 mile from railroad with good buildings. Flour mill and blacksmith shop. This is a good property. For further information and price see us. \$2900

85 ACRE farm in fruit district. Apply for further particulars.

97 ACRES, 7 miles from Gettysburg in Butler township, granite and gravel soil, bank barn in good condition and two good houses, running water to buildings. \$3500

103 ACRES fine farm land and 26 acres of timberland, 1 mile Charman on the Emmitsburg and Waynesboro pike. Large double brick house with wide halls and new bank barn, spring house, etc., all freshly painted, well fenced and watered by spring and creek. \$6000

105 ACRES 3 miles southwest of Biglerville with good buildings and 1000 young apple trees. A good hay and grain farm. Apply \$5000

105 ACRES in Franklin township, bank barn and weatherboarded house on public road. Would make a good fruit farm. \$3000

109 ACRES, Butler township, 1 mile from Heidlersburg, 95 acres farmed and balance pasture with running water, 6 room weatherboarded house and new bank barn, well fenced. \$3700

114 ACRES, granite soil in good state raising good crops, located in Straban township, fine brick house and good barn. A fine home and worth your consideration. Apply to us for special low price for short time. \$5500

121 ACRES 1 mile from Gettysburg, 11 room brick house, bank barn 50 x 80 and 9 acres timber. A nice home. \$6500

123 ACRES, 7 room brick house with halls, large yard, bank barn in good condition 90 feet long, 3 chicken houses and other buildings. The farm has \$1000 worth of standing timber. \$5500

126 ACRES, 10 acres good timber, 20 acres pasture, balance clear and includes a lot of good fruit soil. There are 1300 young fruit trees now growing, 8 room frame house in ordinary condition with good bank barn 45 x 70. Land is rolling. \$5500

121 ACRES granite and gravel, good quality of soil and bank barn, brick house, other good buildings, 100 acres clear and balance clearing. \$4500

141 ACRES, 7 miles north of Gettysburg near Bender's Church. A good quality of soil but a little thin. Brick and frame house and low barn. \$2000

146 ACRES in Highland township, granite soil, public road, phone in the house, large new bank barn, good frame house and other buildings. A fine stock farm and a money maker. \$5500

152 ACRES, 15 acres clearing, balance clear, plenty of fruit, large bank barn and stone house, freshly painted. A fine location. \$6000

156 ACRES, 20 acres of creek pasture and young timber. A good brick house and 300 bank barn. The barn needs some repairs. Large hay shed. There is no better quality of soil in Adams county but it is a little thin. 1 mile from New Chester. \$5000

165 ACRES, 1 mile east of Gettysburg, stone house and bank barn, best quality of granite soil and well located. Water system to buildings, a fine home and one of the best dairy farms. \$40 per A.

168 ACRES, 2 1-2 miles east of Gettysburg, 6 room frame house and fine big bank barn with all other buildings, all in the best condition, \$1000 worth of timber. This is a big producer. If you want a fine big farm near town, let us show you this one with the great quantity of crops stored in the barn. \$7500

230 ACRES, near York Springs with 10 acres timber, red land and flint, all plowed and drained. Big bank barn with 4 floors, large brick house. Everything in A 1 condition with public road running through farm. Watered by fine stream and running water to buildings. This is one of the best farms in the county and only 10 miles from Harrisburg. \$15,000

For further information apply to

RUNK & PECKMAN

REAL ESTATE OFFICE

MASONIC BUILDING

GETTYSBURG, PENNA.

G. W. Weaver & Son**G. W. Weaver & Son****...THE LEADERS...****New : Fall : Coats : and : Suits****are here in variety to please all tastes**

It gives us pleasure to be able to state that both quality of materials and styles of make are

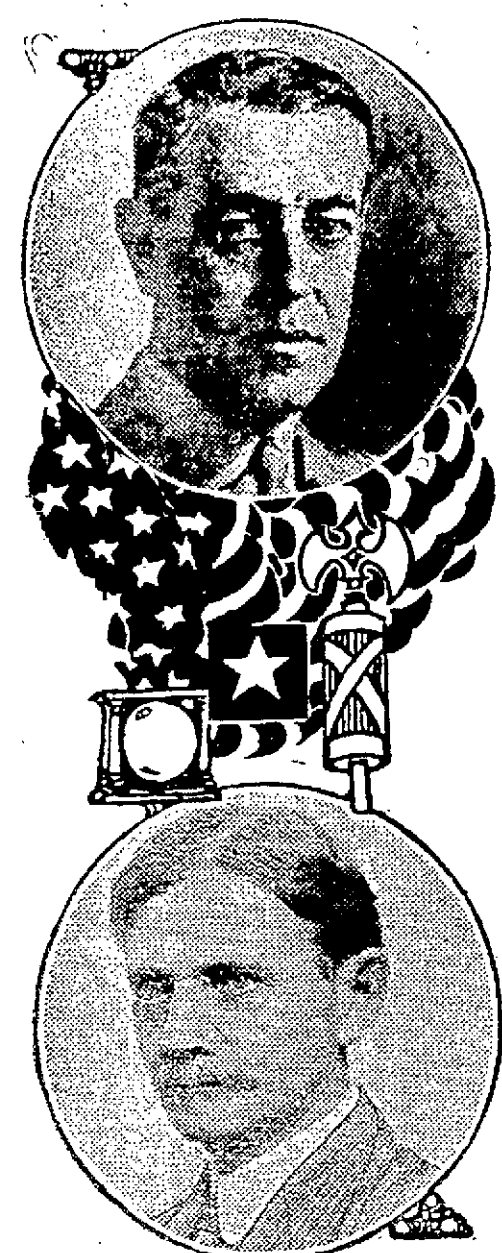
Unusual for**The : Price**

Although it may seem too warm to even think of buying a Coat or Suit yet, cooler days are not far off, and you know the advantages the early purchaser always has in seeing the line before styles and sizes are broken.

**Coats that have
Style to Them****Suits that are
Right & will Fit****THE POPULAR****NORFOLK SUIT is here in Cord-U-Roy, Serges
and Other Weaves****G. W. WEAVER & SON****Gettysburg, Penna.****The Great CARLISLE FAIR****Four Big Days****September 24, 25, 26 and 27****TROTTING RACES EACH DAY****BETWEEN : \$4000 : AND : \$5000 : IN : PURSES****A String of Fast Horses Have Been Booked****THERE WILL BE RUNNING RACES EACH DAY****The attractions in front of the Grand Stand will be more extensive and expensive than at any previous fair.****Aeroplane Exhibitions Each Day****MORNING AND AFTERNOON****The management are exhausting every effort to make this Fair a great success. Far surpassing any Fair previously held.****This is the Carlisle Fair to See--Remember the Date****SEPTEMBER 24, 25, 26 and 27, 1912**

Gettysburg Compiler
Gettysburg, Pa.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1912
WM. ARCH McCLEAN, Editor.
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WOODROW WILSON.



THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET

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McSherrystown.

WILSON CAMPAIGN FUND.

The COMPILER hereby announces that it will receive popular subscriptions for the election of Wilson and Marshall. The National Democratic Organization has put the stamp of approval upon Democratic newspapers undertaking to help in the gathering of campaign funds. The day is past when candidates and party should be placed under obligations for large contributions. The day is here for the Democratic people to finance their own elections. If you owe allegiance to

the Democratic party, do you not owe it to your party to contribute a sum to support the legal expenses of the campaign? The popular subscription being asked is \$1. All money paid to the COMPILER will be forwarded to National Headquarters with the names of the subscribers and every subscriber will receive a receipt from National Headquarters for his subscription. Don't hesitate by reason of the sum you may be able to subscribe. Woodrow Wilson has given his approval to the small subscription, make it any sum from 50 cents to \$5.00. Already three Democrats have volunteered to start the Wilson campaign fund in Adams County with subscription of \$5 each. Send in your subscription. The total sum will be acknowledged each week.

THE "STAR" ON ELDON.

The "Star" last week editorially expressed itself about Mr. Eldon and his presence at the Washington Party meeting, and putting it as mildly as possible said his attitude "has occasioned no little surprise among staunch Republican friends," and "having solicited primary votes for a position on the Republican county ticket and standing, as that party's candidate, it is not expected that he will give encouragement to the formation of a party that has for its purpose the destruction of the one that has honored him." There is only one price that should be paid for such treachery—defeat at the polls.

HOKE A BULL MOOSER.

John W. Hoke of Chambersburg, Republican candidate for the State Senatorship, in the 33rd Senatorial District has been flirting with the Washington Party and last week official announcement was made that he had been decided upon as the Washington Party's nominee for the State Senate. It is inconceivable to us how staunch Republicans are going to be able to swallow such treachery to their party.

The "Repository" of Chambersburg in defining its position in last week's issue said among other things:

"Those who have enlisted under the Washington Party banner must be regarded as having left the Republican party as much as were those who were Keystoneers or in any way allied with former independent movements. Col. Roosevelt and his friends went to Chicago to secure the nomination at the hands of the Republican convention. They failed to do so and bolted that convention. They at once placed themselves in direct hostility to the Republican Party by their rule or ruin methods. They must be regarded as hostile to the interests of the Republican Party as are the Democrats."

The treachery of a Republican in accepting a nomination from the Bull Moose Party consists in the fact that no Republican can go on the Washington or Bull Moose ticket until he has given a pledge which places him in antagonism to the Republican party. The Washington Party in its State convention adopted among others the following resolution:

"Second. That the candidates for State Senate shall satisfactorily answer the pledge of the Republican State convention regarding the platform and legislation, and shall further agree not to vote for Penrose in the Senate or in joint convention and shall not take part in the Presidential contest against Roosevelt."

The appearance of the name of Mr. Hoke on the Bull Moose ticket means that he has given satisfactory pledges not to vote for Penrose for U. S. Senator and nominated by the Republicans to support their ticket, including Taft he has agreed not to be true to Taft and his party and to take no part against Roosevelt.

How Taft Republicans can overlook such treachery and cast a vote for a candidate who is willing for his own selfish advancement to knife the party that has honored him with a nomination is beyond our understanding. We believe such traitors will get their deserts in defeat. The way to give John W. Hoke what is due him will be to vote for Wm. A. Martin.

VERMONT POINTS THE WAY.

Vermont has been called the barometer State. Whenever the Republican majority at the State election is September fell below 30,000 the country went Democratic in November. Last week the Republican party lost the majority at the State election in September in the history of the State. The Progressives had the low vote in spite of the wild flight of the original Bull Moose up and down the State. The Republicans had a plurality over the Democratic ticket of about 6,000. There was no election for the Vermont Constitution provides that State officers must have a majority and the election is thus thrown into the Legislature.

The "New York Sun," supporting Taft, in an editorial last week gave an idea of the landslide for Wilson, from the Vermont vote as follows:

In the Vermont State election of 1908 almost identically the same number of votes were cast as this year. 61,400, as compared with 62,000, excluded minor party totals. In 1908 the Republican candidate for Governor had 35,800 votes, the Democratic 18,000. This year the Republican candidate had 26,200, the Democratic 24,100 and the Progressive 13,200. The Republican loss was thus 10,000 or 12.5 per cent. Of this loss the Democrats took 4,000 and the Progressives 15,000; the division was thus approximately one-fifth and four-fifths.

If the voters in the country at large should divide in November as those in Vermont did this week, the result in several of the more interesting States would be as follows on the basis of the election results of 1908:

Wilson. Taft. Roosevelt.
New York712,000 560,000 285,000
New Jersey245,000 172,000 90,000
Ohio553,000 325,000 165,000
Indiana275,000 200,000 100,000
Massachusetts178,000 120,000 50,000
Pennsylvania512,000 430,000 250,000
Illinois507,000 362,000 215,000

LAFEAN ACCEPTS.

Hon D. F. Lafean announced last week his acceptance of the Republican nomination for Congress in the Twentieth Pennsylvania District. Mr. Lafean will not be the candidate of the Washington Party, according to the press reports, because he has refused to take the Bull Moose pledge which requires "That candidates for Congress must pledge themselves in the event of the election of President being thrown into the House that they will vote in accordance with the vote cast in their districts for President, i. e., if Roosevelt should get a greater vote than Taft they will vote for Roosevelt for President, and will, during the term for which they have been elected, support progressive legislation, and shall not take part in the Presidential contest against Roosevelt." Mr. Lafean is quoted as saying, "I will not accept any nomination that attaches thereto a pledge or a promise." The result of this situation is that papers are in circulation in both York and Adams counties to give the Bull Moose nomination to Robert C. Bair, of York.

There is but one position for a Democrat. Support Wilson for President and support a Congressman who will support Wilson when Wilson is in the White House. This district will look foolish and small in a Democratic year if it does not send a Democrat to represent a big Democratic district in a Democratic Congress supporting a Democratic President.

Second Flower Show.

The second flower show brought together many beautiful flowers and greens at the Court House last Friday. The display while not as large as the first exhibition, was very pretty. It showed that many of our people are devoted to the culture of flowers and that the beauty of form and color appeals to many and lends its charm to the community.

The Misses Young were awarded the blue ribbon for their elaborate display of ferns and ornamental plants, a rare collection of them.

The names of the exhibitors and flowers exhibited are following:

Mrs. Hooper, Hardy Hydrangea, fine bloom, and a basket of cut flowers.
Mrs. Singmaster, Hardy Hydrangea bloom.

Mrs. O. Blocher, Crimson and yellow Cockscomb and Dahlias.

Misses Young, 17 plants including ferns and ornamental plants, rubber tree, etc.

Mrs. A. Dickson, Bush Cypress.

Mrs. J. R. Dickson, Clamatis.

Miss Krise, Dahlias.

Mrs. J. Warner, Pine Apple plant and fine Fern.

Mrs. W. A. McClean, Asparagus Fern.

Miss Lilly McClean, Coleus, Begonia and Asters.

Miss Minnie Engelbert, Coleus, Fern and double Sunflower.

Mrs. P. Miller, Roses.

Mrs. Charles Toot, Roses.

Mrs. G. Kitzmiller, Roses.

Mrs. S. Kitzmiller, Asters.

Miss Trimmer, Cockscomb and Asters.

Dr. Stouffer a unique arrangement of wild flowers and grasses.

Mrs. M. Tate, Leopard plant, Fuschia and Begonia.

Mrs. Ed. Trimmer, Wax Plant.

Mrs. Bettler, Asters.

Mrs. Hankey, Asters.

Mrs. J. A. Clutz, Fuschia, Begonia and Fern.

Mrs. J. L. Butt, Nasturtiums.

Mrs. C. J. Weaver, Asters.

Mrs. Breighner, Ferns.

Mrs. Geo. Gordon, Begonia.

Miss Kate Crouse, Lady-fingers.

—Mrs. Donald Swope has been spending the past week at the home of her parents in Jersey City.

—Rev. Ludwig and son have returned from an extended driving trip through Maryland and West Virginia.

Sherwin-Williams Paints And Varnishes for the Farm

IN the S.-W. line of Brighten-Up Finishes there is a special product for every household use. By the use of a little paint and varnish occasionally, everything around the home can be kept in fine condition. Old, worn floors can be made bright and fresh, old furniture as good as new. Tell us what you wish to paint, varnish, stain or enamel, and we will give you the products that will give you the best results for your purpose. Ask for color cards.

Gettysburg Department Store

Fall Suits!

They are Here for
Everyone

Fall Suits!

For Men, Women
and Children

Our Ladies' and Misses' line of Fall Suits is something to talk about. Here you will find all latest styles shown this season in

Velvets, Whipcords, Serges, Cheviots, Whale Material, Etc.

You will realize that we are true to our name---"THE HOME OF FINE CLOTHES."

FUNKHOUSER & SACHS

Center Square, Gettysburg, Penna.

Summer Rash Washed Away

You can stop that irritating itch from summer skin troubles in two seconds by a mild, soothing wash.

Yes, just a few drops of D. D. D. Prescription for Eczema and there is instant relief—the skin is cooled and freed from summer rash, disfiguring pimples, ivy poison, bites, hives, prickly heat and all other skin troubles that hot weather often brings.

We have sold many good antiseptic

remedies for the skin but none that we can recommend as highly as the famous D. D. D. Prescription.

Get a 25c trial bottle anyway—we know it will do the work.

Other druggists keep this D. D. D. Prescription—the demand is so great they all have to stock it—but if you come to our store, we will give you the first dollar bottle on our positive no pay guarantee, that D. D. D. will stop the itch at once.

The People's Drug Store.

Real Estate for Sale

65 ACRE farm, situate near the borough of New Oxford, a poultry farm, with one of the best brick dwelling houses, slate roof, all conveniences in the house, poultry houses with all the necessary incubators, steam heating in the buildings, a model place for raising poultry, and a fine barn, wagon shed, and storage room, and the best land in that section, apply for terms.

70 ACRE farm situate in the borough limits, good land, all of this farm can be laid off in town lots. Apply for terms.

A MODEL HOME in the borough of New Oxford, all conveniences in the house, two barns, auto shed. Apply for terms.

One double weatherboarded house in New Oxford, can be bought right. General Store stand in Baughmansville, York County, dwelling house, barn, store room, ware room, all kinds of fruit, and ten acres of the best land in York county. A money-maker for some one for \$4000

2 Dwelling Houses in Hampton, Reading township, Adams county. Apply for terms.

75 ACRE farm situate in Butler township, 1-2 mile from Table Rock, new house, barn and hog pen, about 15 acres of timber. \$2800.

90 ACRE farm situate in Butler township, 3 miles from Gettysburg, brick house, summer house, barn, 200 peach trees about ready to bear, 100 apple trees, about 10 acres of timber, school house on farm, for \$3200

100 ACRE farm situate in Reading township, 1 mile from Hampton, brick house, bank barn, wagon shed, and hog pen, a model stock farm, about 15 acres of timber for \$5300

Prospective buyers of business stands, farms, properties, town lots, write or call on the undersigned, as I have many others that are not here above listed.

W. A. Taughinbaugh

Real Estate Agent

Makes Your Baby Comfortable

Watch baby crawl after a dose of

Dr. FAHRNEY'S TEETHING SYRUP

You want no better recommendation. Other mothers tell the same tale. Have it handy if you want to prevent Cholera Infantum and cure all infant complaints. Best for bowel troubles. Can be given to babies one day old. Costs 25 cents. All druggists sell it. Trial bottle free if you mention this paper.

Made only by DR. S. FAHRNEY & SON, HAGERSTOWN, Md.

PRAIRIE LILLIES AND NEBRASKA BILLS REAL WILD WESTS COMBINED



400-PEOPLE and HORSES-400

The Real Rough Riders of the World

LIFE ON THE PLAINS

REAL RED MEN

More than a century ago. Vivid Pictures of distinctive scenes and events.



Of the Plains in War Paint. Cowboys, Cossacks, Mexicans, Bedouin Arabs.

DARING MEN

of many nations in astonishing Equestrian Feats and Rockless Displays of Saddle Expertness.

A CONTINUOUS SUCCESSION OF STARTLING SURPRISES

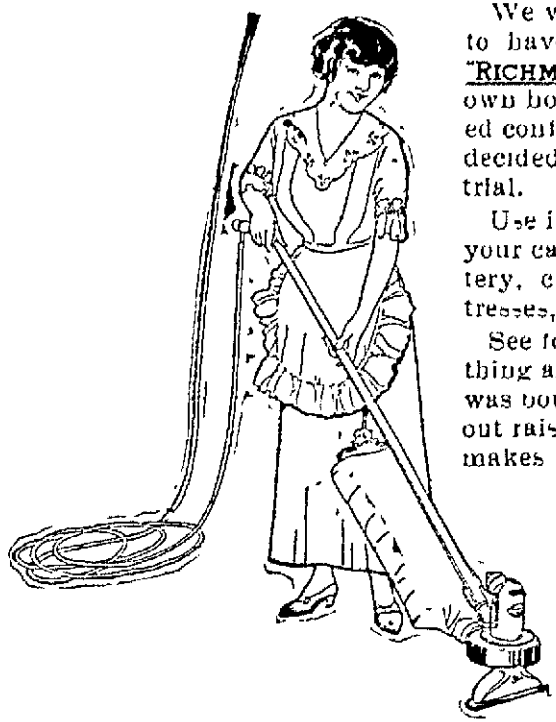
2 EXHIBITIONS DAILY AT 2 AND 8 P. M. RAIN OR SHINE.
Grand Free Street Parade at 10 A. M. Show Day

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Wednesday, SEPT. 18

Advertise in the "COMPILER" for Good Results

TRY THIS "RICHMOND" Suction Cleaner IN YOUR OWN HOME 5 DAYS FREE



We want every woman in America to have the opportunity to try the "RICHMOND" Suction Cleaner in her own home. And to show our unbounded confidence in the machine, we've decided to send it out on 5 days free trial.

Use it as much as you like. Clean your carpets and rugs, your upholstery, curtains, walls, ceilings, mattresses, pillows, etc.

See for yourself how it makes everything as bright and new as the day it was bought. See how it cleans without raising a particle of dust, how it makes after dusting unnecessary. Watch it get the dirt from under heavy furniture, behind radiators and from other inaccessible places.

Try the nine special attachments which we furnish with every machine—the hair-drying tool, the tools for cleaning clothes, book-shelves, etc.

"RICHMOND" Suction Cleaner

Compare this easy, pleasant method of cleaning with the disagreeable backaching drudgery of brooms, mops and dusters.

Put the machine in every test you can think of.

Then at the end of 5 days if you are willing to part with the machine simply notify us and we'll send for it.

On the other hand if you wish to keep the machine you can pay for it on Easy Monthly Payments out of the actual money which the machine saves for you.

A liberal discount will be allowed those who pay cash.

The experience of most purchasers is that the "RICHMOND" Suction Cleaner pays for itself in from twelve to thirty months.

It pays for itself, first, because it does away with the annual or semi-annual tear ups called housecleaning (and housecleaning costs more than you think unless you have figured it out).

It pays for itself, second, because it doubles and triples the life of floorcoverings, hangings, furniture, wall paper, decorations, etc.

The "RICHMOND" Suction Cleaner weighs but 10 pounds. It can easily be carried upstairs, downstairs anywhere without the least fatigue. It is a truly portable cleaner.

A "RICHMOND" is built with a view to long durability and we cover it with the broadest possible guarantee. It is simple in construction. There is nothing to wear out. There are no gears, no diaphragms, no valves. Nothing to jiggle loose. To operate, simply attach to any electric lamp socket.

Costs about one cent per hour to operate.

Surely you must see that the "RICHMOND" Suction Cleaner must give perfect service, perfect satisfaction, day after day, month after month, else we could not afford this offer.

But don't take our word for it. Find out for yourself. Try a machine at our risk. If it doesn't make good—if it doesn't more than come up to your expectations, simply tell us to take it away. Could anything be more fair?

Remember it costs you nothing if you decide to keep the machine. All we ask is that \$1.00 be deposited with us as evidence of good faith and to keep away triflers. The \$1.00 will be refunded in case the machine is returned.

Prices Range from \$40.00 to \$85.00.

Mail the coupon and get full particulars. Do it now while you're thinking of it.

FREE TRIAL-NO RED TAPE

The Richmond Sales Co.
103 Y. Park Ave., New York

Please send full particulars of your five days free trial offer:

I have _____ electric in my home
I have not _____ electric in my home
(To those who haven't electricity, we will tell about our hand power cleaner.)

Name _____
Address _____

T. P. TURNER, Sole Agent for Richmond

PRESENT TARIFF FOSTERS FRAUDS

Domestic Cotton Fabrics Sold Americans as "Imported."

CHEATING THE CONSUMER

Less Than 2 Per Cent Comes From Abroad, but Americans Pay Exorbitant Price For Home Goods Because of Deception and Prohibitive Tariff.

By ROBERT KENNETH MACLEA,
[Formerly consulting expert of the tariff board.]

New York, Aug. 1.—The prohibitive tariff, revised upward by the Payne-Aldrich law, permits and fosters wholesale frauds upon the American consumer of cotton goods.

Less than 2 per cent of the cotton fabrics consumed in the United States comes from abroad, because the protective duties have been made so high that importation is unprofitable.

Yet fully one-third of the cotton piece goods going over retail counters is sold as "IMPORTED" or under names implying a foreign origin.

This deception is generally perpetrated upon the consumer for the purpose of obtaining exorbitant prices for domestic goods.

The consumer, believing the goods are imported and knowing that the tariff adds excessively to their cost, pays 50 to 100 per cent more than a fair price and does not suspect that he is being cheated.

Drains the Pocketbook.

Let us go straight to a specific example of the operation of this fraud. Take the tariff board's cloth sample No. 56, described as a "printed dimity." This is a medium priced cotton fabric known to almost every American housewife. What woman or girl hasn't possessed a dimity dress within the last few years? And if she went to the cotton goods counter and bought the material by the yard she no doubt saw such signs as:

IRISH DIMITY,
5c.

The World's tariff editor visited with me a department store in a New England city of 100,000 inhabitants and found recently a counter piled with these goods, placarded:

REAL IRISH DIMITY,
19 cts.

We procured samples of all of them. There was not one piece of imported goods in the lot. Investigation proved that the store buyer had purchased these "Irish" dimities from a Boston jobber at 10 cents a yard and that they were made in a New England mill. Here was a supposed "bargain" in a supposedly "imported" fabric, on which the retailer was taking a profit of 90 per cent!

This happens to be a fabric representing the highest efficiency in American manufacturing. It is a class of goods in which we can compete advantageously with any country in the world. The tariff board's investigations discovered on sample No. 56 an American cost of production of 7 1/3 cents a yard. In all the mills investigated the board's representatives found that the low and high costs of manufacture of this fabric did not vary half a cent a yard.

Who Gets the Profit?

The manufacturer of this American dimity, that is sold as "imported" and "Irish," does not get the excessive profit. In some instances the manufacturer does, but here he sells to the jobber at 8 cents, taking only a nominal manufacturing profit of two-thirds cent a yard. The jobber sells to the retailer at 10 cents, a 25 per cent margin for the jobber.

In Canada, with 25 per cent tariff, a cotton fabric costing 10 cents a yard would be sold to the consumer at 12 1/2

or sometimes at 15 cents if the pattern happened to be in special demand. In the United States, with its prohibitive tariff, the retail price is always much higher. The standard price retail is 15 cents for the fabric wholesale at 10. But when the tariff is excessive—it is 54 per cent on this printed dimity—the dishonest retailer can "get away with" a deception and double or more than double his normal profit by selling the domestic article as "imported." The retailer knows that he could not buy a genuine imported dimity of this quality from a foreign manufacturer's agent in New York for less than 15 1/2 or 16 1/2 cents, and the trade would retail this at 25. He compares the domestic and foreign fabrics and finds the American made is equal in every respect to the fabric from abroad. So he says to himself, "Why not sell it as foreign goods at a price that will make it attractive?"

Mill Men Pockets It.

In some cases the manufacturer takes the tariff favor for his own pocket. Tariff board sample No. 34 illustrates this. No. 34 is a fancy white goods used for dress wear. Its manufacturer encountered a fair demand for this material during the past season. Table No. 109 of the tariff board's report shows a manufacturing profit of 90 per cent. It costs to manufacture this cloth 12.16 cents a yard. The mill refuses to sell to any one excepting the jobber, and through this channel the cloth reaches the retailer at 22 1/2 to 25 cents a yard. The retailer charges the consumer 35 to 39 cents, according to location and local competition.

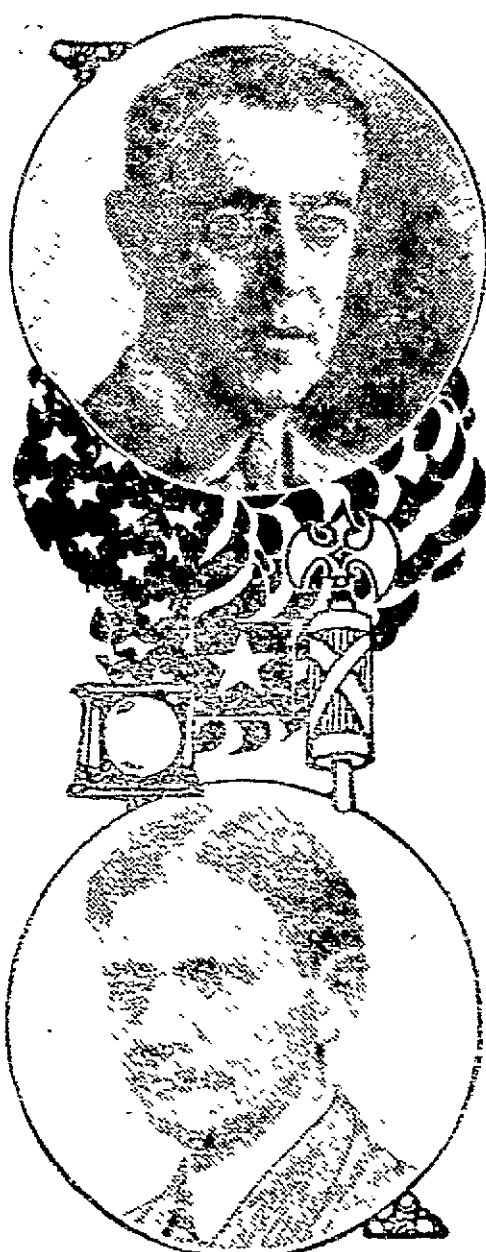
For comparison take the value of the fabric on weight. At the manufacturing cost of 12.16 cents a yard one pound of this goods is worth \$1.23 as it leaves the mill. When it reaches the consumer (at 39 cents a yard) the price has been boosted to \$4.20 a pound.

The manufacturing cost of this cloth in England is practically the same as here, yet the English manufacturer sells it for 15.44 cents a yard, the jobber at 17.26 cents and the retailer at 22 cents.

Bear in mind that the "difference in cost of production at home and abroad" in this class of fabric represented by sample No. 34 amounts to nothing, but the Payne-Aldrich tariff on it equals 55.89 per cent, or 5 1/2 cents per running yard.

Fancy goods of the type of sample No. 34 are products of the Lippitt-McColl class of mills. The Payne-Aldrich bill raised the duty on this cloth from 35 to 55.89 per cent. Is it any wonder that Senator Lippitt and Mr. McCall were interested in amending the Payne bill.—New York World

WOODROW WILSON.



THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL.

TARIFF HAS NOT HELPED FARMERS

Senator Gardner Gives Reason For Supporting Wilson.

NOW IS TIME FOR REWARD

Too Long Have They Been Fooled by False Gods—Rallying to Democracy's Banners.

The reasons why those engaged in agricultural pursuits should support Governor Woodrow Wilson for President are strongly set forth by Senator Obediah Gardner of Maine, in an address to farmers.

Senator Gardner is a practical farmer, one who farms his own farm, and he is probably in closer touch and sympathy with country life and its environments than any other man in public life.

For twenty-five years Senator Gardner has been actively interested in the National Grange and for ten years he was the master of the State Grange of Maine. A few years ago he came within a close margin of being elected Governor of the Pine Tree State.

A little less than a year ago, when Senator Frye, who had represented Maine in the Senate for thirty years, died, Governor Plaisted honored Mr. Gardner, and recognized the agricultural interests of the country by appointing him to the United States Senate, where he has made a most creditable record, devoting particular attention to the welfare of the great rural population of the country. He is now a candidate for reelection and will undoubtedly be successful.

In his address Senator Gardner says:

To the Farmers of the United States, Greeting:

Think of you and for the greater part of my life having been engaged in the practical every-day duties of my own farm; having been for 25 years past officially at work for the basis of agricultural and State Granges, having served four years as second officer of the National Grange and as master of the Maine State Grange ten years ago, and the order in Maine added 35,545 members and attained a power and influence never held before. I feel I am in a position to speak from the standpoint of one who knows the cause of a high cost of living, and it is solely because of this that I am prompted to address you.

For years farmers have justly complained and acquired to pull at the short end of the yoke because of unfair and unjust discriminations in legislation and transportation, and at the present time the farmers are charged with being the cause of the high cost of living when as a matter of fact taking collectively—the amount invested in their business, the hours devoted to hard labor, and every thing connected with the order in agriculture—they are as a whole, the poorest paid class of people in this country, while relatively the most important.

Farmers have been deceived. During all recent years farmers have been told what a great blessing has been theirs through the so-called protective tariff, and yet to find a market for their principal crops they have had to compete in the markets of the world where the price is fixed. But suddenly it is discovered that the farmer is the sole cause for the high cost of living, and what happens? The President (Mr. Taft) sends a total disregard for the interests of the farmers, submits a plan to open up to competition with the farmers of the United States the products of Canada, while being careful to preserve the tariff, or more correctly speaking the tax, on all the farmer has to buy which, as clearly as anything can, exposes the hypocrisy and the high cost of living which the tariff is any benefit to agricultural as compared with manufactured products.

Now, the farmers of this country have an opportunity to benefit themselves that has never appeared within my recollection. As the Democratic party has been compelled by the force of public opinion to nominate a man for the presidency who is best equipped for that high office of any that have been nominated or elected since Lincoln. A man that I speak of from a personal acquaintance with and a knowledge of his fitness as a man of natural ability, splendidly educated, not theoretically but practically, a keenness of intellect remarkable for its grasp of every condition with which he is confronted; an indomitable courage to go right and above all a great broad tendency with and sympathy for all classes. He will make one of the most accessible Presidents ever in the White House and through whom none will be refused a hearing, however humble, nor fail to receive justice at his hands. He is truly a marvelous man, and I wish every person in the United States could know him. I know him, and supplementing all these qualities is the addition that his home is one of perfect harmony.

None can meet the splendid Mrs. Wilson and her three refined, cultured daughters with their perfect naturalness, but must feel that the whole family of Woodrow Wilson was created as a pair to fill a great need in the present crisis in the history of our country, as were Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, and I would advise the farmers upon my reputation as a man, if you want to protect your own interests and those of your families; if you want to render the greatest possible good to your country and future generations; if you want to contribute your part to the end that popular government under God shall not perish from the earth, then see that Woodrow Wilson is elected President.

O. GARDNER.

THE PEOPLE AND THE CURRENCY.

In dealing with the complicated and difficult question of the reform of our banking and currency laws it is plain that we ought to consult very many persons besides the bankers, not because we distrust the bankers, but because they do not necessarily comprehend the business of the country, notwithstanding they are indispensable servants of it and may do a vast deal to make it hard or easy. No mere bankers' plan will meet the requirements, no matter how honestly conceived. It should be a merchants' and farmers' plan as well, classic in the hands of those who use it as an indispensable part of their daily business.—From Woodrow Wilson's Speech Accepting the Democratic Nomination.

DEMOCRACY MUST BE A WORTHY INSTRUMENT

People Trust It, Says Woodrow Wilson, and It Must Make Good.

Sea Girt, N. J.—Woodrow Wilson at the "Little White House" at Sea Girt is daily called upon to demonstrate his ability as a ready speaker.

There is not a day passes but what he meets various delegations who call to assure him of their support.

In speaking of political machines to the Brooklyn Democratic Club Governor Wilson said: "Machines are bad, but an organization may be very essential. For instance, I have been surrounded by an organization here in New Jersey while doing my best work. A machine uses its political opportunities for the selfish ends of its members. No members of our organization would ever think of doing that. Public opinion in New Jersey has drawn the distinction. It has killed the machines, and it is going to keep the organization going."

"It seems to me that we are standing in the presence of something higher than allegiance to the Democratic party. The country has been disappointed in the Republican party, and it is turning to the Democratic party. That party is willing to show the way toward those things which must be realized."

"Some gentlemen seem to find it easy to make personalities out of politics, but it seems to me that whenever that is done politics is debased."

"Men who are in search of reform are now resorting to the Democratic party, because, for my own part, I do not know where else they will turn to expect the results. There is no discounting the strength and serviceability of a united party, and the splendid part is that the Democratic party is united."

"Speaking seriously, nothing affords me more genuine pleasure than to receive such greetings from men in Jersey who have at least tested my qualities. Because you have known me at close range and if you will be kind enough to vouch for me perhaps the rest of the country will be credulous of your report."

"I have spent a great deal of time since I became governor of New Jersey defending your character. It was supposed in the old days, when the board of guardians was in charge of the state, that you were all of you disposed to give the most monopolistic trusts of the country a great ringing welcome in New Jersey."

"New Jersey was known as the mother of trusts—a very troublesome and questionable family—and I had to spend my time outside New Jersey assuring the people of the Union that it had not been the fault or the disposition of the people of New Jersey that there were certain gentlemen who had undertaken to carry the Republican party in their pockets and to administer independently of the rank and file of Republicans in the state."

"New Jersey is progressive, but the United States is progressive, and we have here merely a delightful sample of the people of the United States."

"Now, these people are not bent on destroying anything, but they are bent on setting everything in order; they are bent upon justice; they are bent upon seeing to it that the people in general are partners of the government, as I was trying to show the other day. And the Democratic party is now placed under a peculiar responsibility. It has to prove that it is the worthy instrument of that zeal on the part of the people of the United States. If it does not prove it now it will never be given another chance to prove it. No party that proves unfaithful to that ideal will ever again be trusted by the people of America. And therefore we are standing at a turning point in our politics. We must make good or go out of business. In the vernacular, it is a case of 'put up or shut up,' because words are going to be discounted. Nothing will be honored except the actual carrying out of such programs as sensible men may unite in for the common benefit."

THE GREAT DUTY OF ADJUSTMENT.

We are servants of the people, the whole people. The nation has been unnecessarily, unreasonably at war with itself. Interest has clashed with interest when there were common principles of right and of fair dealing which might and should have bound them all together, not as rivals, but as partners. As the servants of all we are bound to undertake the great duty of accommodation and adjustment.—From Woodrow Wilson's Speech Accepting the Democratic Nomination.

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Wilson is the best equipped man nominated for the presidency since Lincoln.

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THE TARIFF IN SUMMER DRESS FOR HOT-WEATHER READING

17 CENTS
OR 25?

15 1-5
CENTS
OR 20?

A fancy wash fabric manufactured in New England for 9 2/3 cents a yard is sold by the manufacturer at 14 1/2 cents—a manufacturing profit of 47 1/2 per cent, less selling expenses of 5 or, at most, 6 per cent. The jobber (whole sale distributor) adds 3 1/2 cents—a profit of 25 1/2 per cent, less selling expenses. The retailer adds another 4 2/3 per cent, and the American housewife gets the cloth at 25 cents—cloth that in England can be bought retail for 17 cents, identical in weave and quality! WHY?

Cotton curtain scrim, found in millions of homes, is made in America at a cost that gives the manufacturer ample profit, selling it to the print works at 6 cents a yard. The print works sells to the jobber at 10 1/3 cents, although it finishes the goods at a cost of 1 3/4 cents. The jobber adds 20 per cent, laying down the curtain scrim to the department store at 12 1/2 cents. The retailer charges the American housewife 19 to 20 cents. More than likely he advertises it as "IMPORTED" and sells it for the top price, because the tariff is so high that the genuine imported goods cannot be sold for less. It costs just as much in England to make this curtain material, yet the English retailer sells it at 15.22 cents (7 1/2 pence) a yard, against 19 cents under the American tariff! WHY? N. Y. World.

OXFORD :: SALE

150 Pairs Ladies' at 98c., \$1.48, \$1.98
150 Pairs Men's at \$1.48, \$1.98, \$2.48
50 Pairs Children's at various price
20 Pairs Boy's at various prices

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